

Message

From: Cooper, Glinda [/O=EXCHANGELABS/OU=EXCHANGE ADMINISTRATIVE GROUP (FYDIBOHF23SPDLT)/CN=RECIPIENTS/CN=72C2E0A2283F42CC8F8CF3B22387505E-COOPER, GLINDA]
Sent: 5/5/2015 4:32:39 PM
To: karen.dannemiller@yale.edu
CC: Megan.Sandel@bmc.org
Subject: Formaldehyde - asthma control article in Indoor Air 2013
Attachments: Dannemiller_IndoorAir_2012.pdf; Dannemiller_IndoorAir_SupplMaterial_2012.pdf

Dear Dr. Dannemiller and Dr. Sandel:

I am working on a review of the effects of formaldehyde on allergic conditions and asthma as part of the US EPA's toxicological review of formaldehyde. I had some questions about your 2013 Indoor Air paper (attached), and hope that you can help me.

- 1) Do you have any data from this study, or other studies, comparing this 30-minute sampling method to longer measurement periods?
- 2) I was hoping to find some more information about the recruitment and selection of the study population. The paper mentions a manuscript about the Boston Allergen Sampling Study – I found this reference –

Sandel M et al. A side-by-side comparison of three allergen sampling methods in settled house dust. J Expo Sci Environ Epidemiol. 2014 Nov;24(6):650-6. doi: 10.1038/jes.2014.30. Epub 2014 May 7.

Is this the manuscript that is referred to in the Indoor Air paper?

This paper says that "...At all homes at least one person between the ages of 4–64 years had doctor-diagnosed asthma and had lived in their current residence for at least 6 months. Subjects were recruited either from past asthma study cohorts, Boston Medical Center asthma clinics, newspaper ads or referred by other subjects. The study was approved by the Boston University/Boston Medical Center Institutional Review Board...."

Does this description apply to the 70 homes included in the formaldehyde study, too?

Although there are many studies of asthma prevalence (in adults or children), there are few studies examining indoor formaldehyde levels in relation to **asthma control** among children with asthma. I would like to get as much information as I can on these studies since they are focusing on a particularly susceptible population.

Thank you for your assistance. If there is another co-author from the study that would be better for me to talk to, please let me know.

Glinda Cooper

Glinda S. Cooper, PhD
Senior Epidemiologist
US Environmental Protection Agency

phone: 703-347-8636
fax: 703-347-8689
email: cooper.glinda@epa.gov

Mailing address: 1200 Pennsylvania Ave NW (8601P), Washington, DC 20460
Courier delivery: Two Potomac Yard (North Building) N-8315
2733 S. Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA 22202